

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1898.

Good Health.

The return of the Hon. SAMUEL J. RAN-DALL in renewed health to his seat in Congress is not a cause for estisfaction on the part of his personal friends alone.

The Democratic party is first to be congratulated. The fact that Mr. RANDALL will naturally resume his former leadership, which none but cranks or enemies of Demperatic government could have assailed or impaired, indicates that the Democracy is restored to a state of health and sobriety. Politics generally will be healthier as cant, pretence, and freshness fade out.

Fairchild's Ready Method of Surplus Reckoning.

The report of the Secretary of the Treas ury shows a deliberate purpose on his part to work the figures into correspondence with his predictions of a year ago. This fact deprives Mr. FAIRCHILD's tabulated statements and estimates of all real value as an index to the Government's financial condition; but, on the other hand, it enables him to vaunt himself in the following extra ordinary passage:

"It was also estimated in the same report (last year's that the like surplus for the flacal year to end June 30, 1888, would be \$104.813,365. Indelog from the actual expenditures for the first quarter of this fiscal year, and in the light of receipts and expenditures to the middle of November, it is probable that this estimate will prove have been fairly securate, and that the surplus will almost exactly equal the predicted sum, a remarkable result, since the Auctors were subject to all the uncertain fature restrict and of expenditures to be outhorized

Let us see how far Mr. FAIRCRILD's indulgence in the luxury of self-congratulation is ustified by the actual result, and how far his statement of that result is the product of jugglery with figures.

In previous statements Mr. FAIRCHILD has included the sinking fund appropriation in the schedule of "ordinary expenditures," following the example of his edecessors, Mr. MANNING and Mr. Mc-Culloca. The sinking fund item is provided for by law, and it is one of the permanent annual appropriations. This year, as we supposed he would do, Mr. FAIRCHILD reckons the amount applied by law to the purchase of bonds for the sinking fund, not as ordinary expenditure, but as surplus, pure and simple; and thus by transferring the Item from the inside to the outside of the schedule of ordinary expenditures he increases the apparent size of the surplus by more than \$48,500,000.

This sudden departure from his own previous practice can be explained by no other motive than a desire to make the surplus seem as big as possible. The trick will deceive no one familiar with the principles of Government bookkeeping, but it will deceive hundreds of thousands of people who get their ideas of the condition of the national tinances merely from a careless glance at the totals set down. The intention is obvious, and it becomes particularly conspicuous in Mr. FAIRCHILD's table of estimated reseints and expenditures for the fiscal year 1889, when he lumps together revenue that wast be applied to the purchase of bonds and revenue that may be so applied in this remarkably disingenuous form of statement: Total receipts sotual and estimated.....\$577,000,000 Total expenditures, actual and estimate/....278,000,000

Estimated surplus, applicable to the pur-And yet Mr. FAIRCHILD knows perfectly well that more than \$46,000,000 is in this statement omitted from the second line, where it does belong, and included in the third line, where it does not belong. It is a curious fact that having thus doc tored the table of receipts and expenditures for 1888, in order to produce on paper a huge surplus, and having done the same thing in CHILD should have neglected, by a strange oversight, to extend the same process to the estimates for 1890. In the last-mentioned table the \$47,800,000 for the sinking fund is properly reckoned as expanditure, under the head of permanent annual appropriations de of such

on the public debt.

There are other singular things about Mr FAIRCHILD'S figures. A year ago his estimate of total ordinary receipts for the fiscal year 1889 was, \$383,000,000 and of receipts from customs alone \$228,000,000. Now he reduces his estimate for the same year to a total of \$377,000,000 and for customs receipts to \$217,000,000. This is a half measure of ience, strictly in accord with the indications of a greatly reduced revenue for the present year, as already pointed out by THE SUN. But the Secretary does not go far enough. He still grossly overestimates the probable customs revenue for the rest of the year, judging by the tolerably constant ratio which experience has shown, between the first quarter's receipts and those of the whole ear. Mr. PAIECHILD likewise estimates the total expenditures of the present year. excluding sinking fund, at \$273,000,000. The sinking fund carries the total up to about \$321,000,000. Now, the total of appro priations for the year, both permanent, anmual, and those passed at the last session of Congress and signed by Mr. CLEVELAND, is about \$422,000,000; but this includes \$60,800. 000 for the Post Office, against which should be set an estimated revenue of \$57,500,000 in that department. The appropriations, therefore, net about \$964,000,000, or \$45,500,600 more than Mr. FAIBCHILD's statement of estimated expenditures. Nearly twenty millions is ficiency appropriations, and even if Mr-FAIRCHILD's system of bookkeeping relieves the revenue of the present fiscal year from this burden, the money must come out of the revenue of some year, decreasing the real surplus to that extent.

In view of these facts the unsatisfactors and untrustworthy character of Mr. FAIR-CEILD's statement of the Government's nances is apparent. We must say that his method of reckoning affords uncommon faeflities for the erection of an artificial surus, which shall serve a theory, even if it does not truthfully exhibit a condition.

Religion in New York.

Statistics presented to the evangelical rence at Chickering Hall show that relatively to the population there has been a very remarkable decline of Protestantism in New York during the last half century.

In 1840 there was one Protestant Church to 2,000 of the population, in 1880 one to 2,000, and in 1887 one to 4,000. Yet even the ent churches are more than enough to satisfy the demand. They could be reduced third without bringing about any wding, for their seating capacity is 300,000 and their membership only 100,000.

This state of things is of course due, in the ain, to the fact that the growth of New York since 1840 has been from foreign immigration chiefly; but it affords no justification for the attack on the foreign populatio which Mr. John Jay made at the confer ence. The great mass of the immigrants who have come to New York since 1860 have isen Roman Optholics, and very naturally they have not swelled the attendance in the

Protestant churches. There are in New York, for instance, about 250,000 people who were born in Ireland, and there are as many more who are the children of Irish parents. Nearly all of these are in the Roman Catholic communion, and they are five times as many as the whole membership of the Protestant churches They have simply adhered to the religion in which they were reared, Protestantism having had little or no success in converting either them or the other Roman Catholic immigrants. Its gain has come from the comparatively small immigration of earnest Protestants, and from such other additions as have been made to the churchgoing Protestant community.

In 1840 the population of New York was only about 312,000, or not one-fifth of what it is now. The foreign immigration up to that time had been comparatively small, and Protestantism was therefore-dominant. But after 1840 immigration began to increase rapidly, the great bulk of it for many years coming from Catholic Ireland. Thereafter, accordingly, the Roman Catholics became the more numerous, since they also received many recruits from Germany.

Unfortunately for the Protestants, too, a large part of the immigrants from Protestant countries have either brought with them or have soon sequired a total indifference to religious teaching and religious worship. The Roman Catholics have suffered from the same cause, more especially so far as the Germans are concerned, but not to a like extent. Though the immigrants themselves may cling to their ancestral faith, their children born or reared in this country are very apt to lose interest in it. and to become part of the majority of the population who do not go to church at all. or are careless about their religious duties.

Of this majority it would be safe to say. probably, that the greater number are of Protestant education or were born in this country. Instead, therefore, of attacking the oreigners and the Roman Catholics, as Mr. Jar did, it would be more sensible for the conference to undertake to devise some practical means of bringing this vast body of the population into the Protestant Churches. The Roman Catholics have hard enough work to hold their own against the prevalent religious indifferentism, and beyond the power of their influence there are nundreds of thousands of the people in New York among whom the Protestants have a free field for evangelization.

The practical question in this community s not as to whether Protestantism or Catholicism shall get ahead, but as to whether paganism shall rule.

A People Worth Saving.

None of the native tribes of America has and a more pathetic history than the Aleuts of Alaska, whose piteous appeal to be saved from moral and physical death at the hands of the whites who live among them was printed in THE SUN yesterday. Once numerous, warlike, and fond of dancing and sports. their spirit was utterly crushed by the sian invaders, who oppressed, degraded, and decimated them. The once powerful people have dwindled to 2,000 souls. They have lost the gayety and sprightliness they formerly possessed, and a tinge of melancholy has be come their tribal characteristic.

Still Mr. Dall said of them eighteen years ago that "they are to-day the only large body of aborigines in America who give promise of ultimate civilization." They are probably the only people on this continent who are able, as a rule, to read, not yet lifted to the full level of civilization. Nominally professing the Greek faith taught them by their Russian missionaries, most of the adults can peruse their religious books. Their once strong character has been so nearly obliterated, however, by adversities of the most tragic description, that they are mere puppets in the hands of the whites. A recent writer says they would doubtless become Mohammedans without a

murmur if our Government so directed. It is easy to see that such a people readily secome the prev of unprincipled whites who are samulated all the more in their purpose to debase the natives by the fact that the Alcuts, through their large admixture of of them pleasing in appearance. Their leading men are now protesting against the revolting degradation which, they assert, is imposed upon them by white men who, with the consent of our Government, are stationed in their communities.

The cause of humanity demands that their grievances be investigated, and that they be protected by the strong arm of the new ruler of Alaska from influences which destroy their well being and prevent their ad-

The Race Problem.

Senator Ingalls says very truly that the race problem at the South is becoming more rather than less serious. It is now about a quarter of a century since the en franchisement of the negroes, and yet the color line was never before so sharply drawn. The admission of the former slaves to citizenship and their elevation to political equality with the whites have brought about consequences exactly opposite to those which were expected by CHARLES SUMNER and the other advocates of such a revolution. Those men proceeded on the assumption that with the possession of the suffrage the negroes would command the respect of the whites and receive from them a consideration which they could never obtain as political ciphers. To make sure of such a result Mr. SUMNER was satisfied that it was only necessary, in addition, to protect them in their civil rights by express Federal law, so that they should not suffer from the discrimination due to white prejudice against them as a formerly enslaved race. But the enacted law by Congress for such a purpose was both unconstitutional and utterly unphilosophical. It violated the rights of the States and rar counter to a law of human nature against which legislative enactments are powerless

Instead of coming together, the whites and the negroes have been getting further apart during the whole period since emancipation. As Senator Ingalls says, the blacks are growing blacker and the whites whiter Mulattoes are disappearing, and the African type is becoming more pronounced, political equality having had the effect of breaking up such social relations between the races as existed under slavery. This disposition to draw the color line even more sharply than then is displayed on both sides, the negroes showing no less determination than the whites to keep by themselves in their church and all other associations. At the time of their enfranchisement it was argued that their growth in wealth and in education would be likely to moderate the race prejudice against them, but the greater their importance and the higher their intalligence the more deter-

mined are the whites to keep them under the social ban and check their political power. As it looks now, accordingly, there is no chance whatever of the amalgamation of the tendency is so strong that Senstor Indalate dreads a "catastrophe" in the future as the logical outcome of such a situation, and the further the progress of the negroes in material wealth and in education the more be dreads it. They are now submissive under what he contends is their practical disfranchisement by the whites, but will not the day come, he saks, when, having advanced in civilization, numbers, and power, they will rise up to assert by force their equality under the law?

This seems to him a formidable question, and he evidently fears that the settlement of the negro problem under freedom may be as bloody for the South as its settlement under slavery was. Of course their enfranchisement is final. Such political rights can never be taken back, once they have been granted, glad as even some Republican statesmen would be to retrace that false step.

But there is a possible and probable solution of the race problem which will not involve smalgamation nor any catastrophe like that dreaded by Senator Incalls. It will come from the filling up of the Southern States with a white immigration, so that even the prolific negroes will be relatively feeble in numbers.

City and Country.

One of the most interesting passages in Mr. CLEVELAND's dithyramble denunciation of the race for riches and immense aggregations of capital is this picture of honest rural poverty and the wealth and wickedness of cities:

" a crowded and constantly increasing aroun population suggests the imporemisiment of thrai sections and disconnect with agricultural pursuits. The farmer's son, not satisfed with his father's simple and laborious ife, joins the eager chase for easily acquired wealth."

Would Mr. CLEVELAND have it understood that a revision of the tariff in the direction of free trade would prevent the congestion of cities and check the emigration of country youths to the olties to better their fortunes? What would become of the cities if they were not continually recruited from the fresh blood of the country? And even under the freest trude would not the desire to better their condition still draw ambittous countrymen to the great towns?

Mr. CLEVELAND's meaning in this passage is subtly expressed, and two or three links in his logic seem to be left out. Doubtless what he meant to say was that were it not for the country boys who go to the cities and plie up great fortunes there would be few or none of the vast trusts, monopolies, and aggregations of capital of which he complains, and whose existence he attributes to the wickedness of protection. But if protection is responsible for the movement of country boys to the city, he may thank protection for the fact that he went to Buffalo, and did not live in unambitious obscurity in Caldwell or Holland Patent. On his own theory protection has been a good friend of his.

Moreover, the farmer boys who stayed at home rolled up a majority against him, while those who sought the cities seem to have done better by him. Surely, then, his reasons for objecting to the passage of countrymen into the cities is purely impersonal and unselfish, however extraordinary. But the rural sections are not as impoverished as he supposes. They are doing very well, and among other things are raising a fine crop of manufacturers, financiers, and business men to maintain the high standard of American enterprise during the next generation.

The Parnell Defence Fund.

It is not perhaps surprising that amid the neat and pressure of a Presidential campaign the American friends of Ireland should have overlooked the urgency of contributing liberally and promptly to the PARNELL Defence Fund. Nearly a month, however, has now passed since the general election, and it ts high time that our readers awakened to the necessity of immediate and vigorous action in this matter. We are sure that they do not mean to desert Mr. PARNELL at the crisis of his political existence, and to thus play directly into the hands of the London Times. Yet that is just what they will do unless they come forward with substantial proof of sympathy and without further delay. The course pursued by the counsel for the

Pimes in the investigation going forward

before the PARNELL Commission has a twofold purpose. One patent aim is to so occupy public attention with the details of all the agrarian offences committed in Ireland during the last nine years as to place Home Rulers under a deep cloud of suspicion, and mask the expected failure to bring home to Mr. PARNELL the incriminating letters which furnished the sole pretext for the inquiry. Another less obvious motive for deferring as long as possible the examination of the principal charge was the hope of exhausting the pecuniary resources of the Irish patriots accused of complicity in crime. If Mr. PAR-NELL and his inculpated colleagues could be forced to virtually abandon their defence. through inability to retain the services of competent counsel, the Times might reasonably count on having pretty much its own way before a Commission undisguised Unionist prepossessions So well founded was this esiculation, that the money hitherto subscribed for the legal expenses of the Home Rule leaders is known to have been already swallowed up, and they cannot without speedy and generous aid from this side of the Atlantic go on hiring such solicitors as Mr. Lewis and such barris ters as Sir Charles Russell, to say nothing of the prospective cost of bringing a multitude of witnesses from Ireland to demolish the prima facie case which the

Times has been trying to establish. In view of these indisputable facts we ask every reader of THE SUN, every branch of the National Land and Labor League in this vicinity, and every member of the Par-Hameutary Fund Committee, to institute a concerted movement for the immediate replenishing of the PARNELL Defence Fund.

A New Standard for Ocean Waves. Perhaps there is nothing which the imag-

ination loves to dwell upon and magnify so much so the waves of the ocean. The type generally chosen to represent those raised by a storm is the mountain. Most trustworthy observers, however, put the maximum comparatively low, at twenty feet or under, for instance. Still there are reports of waves encountered off the Cape of Good Hope rising higher than thirty feet, or nearly forty.

In the Liverpool Mercury we find an ac count which certainly deserves respect given by a merchant Captain, of observations made when rounding Cape Horn, one of the worst of the nautical Sheols known. This Captain, by climbing to the head of his mainmast, which, being in the centre of the ship, would be less affected by the motion of the water, observed certain waves which reached the enormous height of sixty-five feet. A wave sixty-five feet high to any one who has seen anything of the sea might reasonably be called a mountain. It would be positively awful in its approach, and it would certainly revolutionize all ideas previously founded on marine records.

two races. The indications seem to be that they will rather become more distinct in their race peculiarities and bitterer in their race prejudices as generations go by. This Mariners about the African cape or in

the China or Indian Seas will doubtless hold that no waters wrestle with ships with ability equal to theirs, just as SHERIDAN said to the Germans at Gravelotte that it was fine there, but not such fighting as could have been seen during our civil war. SHERI-DAN was undoubtedly right, and, taken all

together, we suppose that the champions of

the Atlantic are right also. The Western Ocean probably is, of all seas, the stormiest, yet, until further evidence is given, the first place in the way of making a commotion on the surface must be assigned to the waters about Cape Horn.

In President CLEVELAND'S message to Congress attention is directed to the project for the establishment of communication by submarine telegraph with Honolulu. He speeks of the geographical position of the Hawallan group in relation to our Pacific States, and says that, vicwing the field of commerce opening up between our Pacific coast and Ori ental countries, there are strong reasons for Congressional action in favor of the project to which he refers. The President does not explain the nature of the action that he regards as desirable. It is not to be presumed that he thinks it advisable for the United States Govetnment to undertake the work of laying a submarine cable between our Pacific coast and Honolulu. Congress would doubtless encourage such a work, but could not perform it.

It was a romantic tale of two Chinese lov ers in this city that was given in yestorday's SUN. Yet it was but another of the countless and endless illustrations of the great fact that among all the races of mankind in all the ages of time, the tender passion stimulates its vic tims of both sexes to the performance of daring deeds. We trust that the young, bright and fair Yr Doy, who crossed the continent in search of the fickle swain whom she found in Mott street, will enjoy through all her life that wedded bilss for which she has sighed.

Mr. GRANT'S DAN LAMONT IS to be Mr. THOMAS C. F. CRAIN. He is unmarried, but otherwise is all right. Eoth Mr. Grant and he are still in the flower of youth, however, and there is still plenty of time for them to enlist under the banner of Benedigt.

Many of our wealthy Irish-American fellow citizens are joining eagerly with those of less means in supporting the PARNELL Defence Fund. But despatches from London show that the sum raised for Mr. PARNELL's service in the trial now in progress has been exhausted, and it looks as though his adversaries were striving to break him down by piling up the expenses in the case. The Fund Committee in this city are soon to hold a meeting for the purpose of taking further action in the prem-ises, and we do not entertain a doubt of its success in securing any amount that may be required. It is not Mr. PARNELL alone who needs defence; it is the Irish cause that stands arraigned at the bar of a British court. Under the circumstances, every friend of Ireland's freedom must do his duty.

A naked man rushed through Chathan square yesterday, and was not pulled in and lothed. O. Chatham square, where is your boasted enterprise? Where were the eagle eyes of your pullers-in? Where were your clothing merchants napping? Why were the voices of your whoopers-up hushed? Where were your strong men napping? Why took they not their outfits down from the line? Is trade indeed degenerating?

Life on the elevated is always a dizzy boon. and new romantic elements are constantly being added to it. Vesterday a conductor de cidedly off his track and with an alcohol motor was on duty. The effect of liquor at high alti-tudes is marked, as was established some time ago in the city of Mexico. The elevation of this elevated conductor was perhaps attributable to this cause.

Mr. PHIL DALY'S affair will dispose of one superstition pretty_effectually. A great ambler has always been regarded by a considerable portion of the more simple-minded pers of the curbstone, as a being of peculiar superiority, as a power, as it were, mysterious ly dreaded and respected by others, especially by all with a touch of the adventurer about

them. He stood second to the Bandit King. That idea has been wiped out. The box gambler has his troubles and his foes, who may be too much for him, like other folk. He may be laid out or cleaned out like the rest of us Poor chap, he is not exempt from the depleting or crushing hand of the enemy. In all his glory he is but another link in nature's endless hain of destruction of which the brated example is the fles afflicted with:

other fleze that on him prey: And these have smaller still to bite 'em And so proceed ad installum.

The story of Senator Allison's selection as seretary of the Treasury is at least premature.

Presumably. It has not yet appeared that Gen. HARBISON is a crank.

Of all the ridiculous rumors which, in the bsence of news, imaginative writers set affoat about STANLEY, the cable despatch printed in most of our newspapers that he has suddenly turned up near the oil rivers of the Niger delta is the most idiotic. We commend to these rumor mongers the plan of the Petit Dauphinois of France, which recently announced that the entire STANLEY expedition had been massacred except three men, whose names it published. Of course the report must be true when the newspaper printed the names of the survivors. If the chroniclers would only introduce a little more detail in their fictions, and be more profuse with dates. names, and fueldents, the result would be

The extinction of the buffalo has been shock to the sense of the picturesque. But the disappearance of his hide, the builalo robe, has come home to a very large portion of the com munity as a disappointment of a very practical sort. The experiment of collecting what few buffaloes still remain and crossing them with domestic cattle is presented in a very interesting manner in the American Agriculturist:

more entertaining, if not more convincing,

"The advantages and pecuniary profit probable from the domestication and crossing of the buffale are very great. A cross with the Galloway will make a very fine robe, and the value of cross-bred robes is quite as high as those from the pure buffale. A lung cross-breed was alonghtered last Christmas that dressed 1.300 pounds, and the role was worth ever \$30. As a fancy article a buffale head is worth \$30. The meat is worth more than that from a common ex."

A new fur-bearing animal would be of ener mous value, and if his meat would be bette than that of the ox he would indeed be a wonder

The Hon. JAMES JABBERSWOCK O'BRIEN was not shot out of his office by the Police Coramissioners yesterday, and he keeps the field and his self-possession. The Eighth stands by him. and he chuckles at his foes Mr. O'BRIEN is not always right, but the mer-

Man gets what may be called a set-back through the publication of an event in our esteemed contemporary, the Polyclinics

"Dr. Dunant of New Orleans, wishing to test the practical effect of mind disease, save a hundred papractical effect of mind disease, gave a hundred pa-tients a dose of avectened water. Fifteen minutes after, entering apparently in great excitement, he as-neumood that he had by mintake given a powerful emetic, and preparations must be made accordingly. Bighty out of the hundred patients became thoroughly it, and exhibited the usual result of an emetic; twenty were unaffected. The curious part of it is that with very few exceptions, the eighty 'emeticized' subjects were used, while the attent minded (see, who were not were men, while the strong minded for, who were no

The light of woman as compared to that of man is constantly lifted higher and higher, by all sorts of surprising and unexpected means.

Nothing in nature is absolutely flat. Productions of that character are resurred for the art or intellect of man.

THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER. Andlike Mope of the Southern People.

Give the Republicans a majority of six in the Lower House of Congress, and they have never in all their wild claims claimed more and they might sit in session until doomsday before they could pass any hurtful sectional measure. With Samuel J. Randall of the fore to marshal the defence, and with such lieuten

ants as James N. Burnes, Carlisle, Lawler, S. S. Cox, Mills, Blount, Dockery, and twenty others who might be named, the Republican majority could be easily hald by the throng until the were spent or strangled. Once upon a time, and with a majority against him of well-nigh two-thirds, Mr. Randall made that wonderful fight against the Force bill which has never been surpassed in the American Congress for finesse, unsurpassable skill. dogged resolution, and magnificent sword play.

Not once did a single shock of onset jar him. not once did a single taunt make him impetuous, not once did the bellowing and the rearing of boffled and infuriated numbers quicken his pulse beats, not once did the smoke and the din obscure his vision. When the end came he was master, deconstruction had met its Waterloo

Therefore, take heart. This same Samuel J. Bandall will be in the Fifty-first Congress to make any number of fights just as indomitable as this Force bill fight for the Constitution and the laws.

"TACKT."

Further Discussion Leads to Various Explanations. From the Omaha Herald.

It is not correct to assume, as says the Chione Herald, that tacky is an equivalent for "anide" of "dizzy." Lyidently the word comes direct from "tack." the definition of which is so a verb "to attach or secure ence to harmouv of contrasting colors or neatness of appearance. In this sense the word has been in use for

It Means Spotted.

Ah! whom have we here:

It is Mr. the Colonel William Penn Nixon, the redacteur of the Ocean the Middle. See, he talks with Mr. the Colonel Medill that presently shall make to go to Paris for being the minister plenipotentiary. Mr. the Colonel Mixon has the ot one advantage to Mr. the Colonel Medill. Mr. the Colonel Medill speaks of the French one pou, but Mr. the Colonel Mixon speaks of the French one clam pen.

The Mr. P. D. Armour also speaks of the French. He makes to go to admire the art of the Mr. Coquelin. He says that the Mr. Coquelin of his lace is beautiful and that the lowls of him being more beautiful three times than of the cream of the cream. It does that all of the cream of the cream speak the French one little.

Dry not to each other in friendly wise.

With a "Comme year morter-year." To the Editor of the Tritune. Siz: "Tacky" is the phrase used for paint or similar things when not quite dry. The writer has often search it used by house painters, who were trying with the finger to scortain if a second cout of paint could property be applied. It is doubtless from the old word "tack" (French, tacke), which Webster defines as "a spot," and the Encyclopedia Dictionary as "stain, "Tacky" would therefore mean spotting o staining or tainted.

It is Old Southern.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SO: THE SUN published on Wednesday an extract claiming "tacky 'as a new word to enrich our language." "Tacky been in common use in the Fouth for thirty years hape longer. The definition is want of style, source, WESTCHESTER Co., Dec. 4. SOUTHERNER.

Tacky is Not a New Word.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir . Tacke is a provincial word I have heard used in Virginia from earliest childhood. It was used there to designate a speci men of rustic simplicity, but not in a contemptaous o derisive sense-rather describing one lacking the police The word was also used as a sort of adjective, and a rus tie woman, dressed with bad taste was said to present

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. Rismarck has begun to order canvasback ducks.

Lady Willoughby d'Eresby, the inventor of the Wil ugbby pug. died on Nov. 17. It is said that one person in seven in France fellows

art either as a professional or dilletance.

The Duchesse d'Uzes has just sold her interest in the Venve Cliquot firm for £120,000. She is a granddaughte

of the Yeave Cliquet.

It is proposed in Parliament to require that a license costing 25 must be taken out before a horse can start for any race on the British turf. Natarally, the topposition is great.
The three German Emperors, Wfilam I., Frederick III.,

and William II., have received in Berlin the soubriquets of Der Greise (hoary), Der Weise (wise), and Der Reis

exhorting them, before his sermon, to pray fervently for the early discovery of the Whitechapal murderer. Such an appeal at such a time in the service is contrary to the The salaries of Colonial Governors are very high. New Zealand pays 17,500 a year; Bermuda, £3,000; Jamatca, 16,000; Feejee, £5,000, and British Gulana,

\$3,000. The entire Feejes revenue is only \$75,000. There are only a handful of whites there.

Two journals which speakl for fashionable London Pontry Fair and the Warld, are arguing the question whether the Prince of Wales is or is not "a funky

termed stranbille de pears, meaning semething between full dress and a ten gown. It consists of an elaborate

han the same combigation wern for full dress. The opinion that Count Herbert Blamarck is one of the rising men fin European statecraft is heverely criticised.

Price eat man in European positive is said to be fount Waldersee, and some any that on the retirement of Prince Bismarck Count Herbert will be shelved.

By the will of this money to found a female college, it was provided that the women should get up early in the morning finduits in cold baths, and hold "quarterly conversationes." in which two-thirds of the guests

should be single gentlemen.

British reform has brought to light a forgotten personage known as "Chaff Wax." His rest title abould be Chafe Wax, and his duty was the preparation of wax for fitting the writz issued from the Court of Chancery and for the official seals. He has long drawn a salary for doing nothing, but he has at last been found out and will be abolished.

On the night of Saturday, Nov. 3, about 8 o'clock at night, tens of thousands of sheep in the large elicep-breeding district about Heading were taken with a sudden fright, Jumping their fences and scattering all over the country. On Sunday morning they were found in the hedges and on the roads giving distinct evidence of having been terror stricken. The night was dark, with occasional lightning flashes, but nothing satisfactory has been suggested in explanation.

A searth for an ancestor of Gon. Bonlanger by Charles

Benoist has produced a General Boulauger, henceforth to be styled Boulanger I. In May, 1793, when the Coun cil of the General Commune desired a provisional con mander of the city, seventy-four of the seventy-five members voted for Citizen Boulanger. He was a friend of Eolespierre, but he was finally arrested and was coudemned to be guillotined as "Boulanger, aged 27, jour neymm jeweiler, General of brigade." Whether he was

Thefanatical vengeance of some Polish Jows apon a lewish present named Franz Platkowski, who had shaploned Judalem for the Greek Church, is reported by the Warrento Deepsth as having been carried to sitch of harbarism hardly ever recorded. The victim was decoyed into a wood, where he was attacked by his two brothers and his uncle. After being beaten he was thrown on his back and a bottle of vitriol poured make his deposition, but beyond recovery.

Mrs. Cleveland in Good Spirits All the Same From the Philadelphia Record.

only persons who heard the whole of the President' message read to-day. They sat in the Executive pew in the reserved galiery of the House from mon until the House addoursed at half past it. All eyes were upon them, looking for some ryhibition of feeling, but all that they saw was two handsome women, tastefully dre and equally terene amid the applaints of the Democrats and the deriston of the Republicana. From the Bultimers Sun.

The Speaker left the chair when the recess was de-clared, and repaired to his room. Here he was joined by Mrs. Clevelands Mrs. Carliste, Mrs. Felsom, and Mr. O. O. Stealey, correspondent of the Louisville Courier, Journay, who all took luncheon with him. Mrs. Cleveand was the life of the party. She said the Resemed so happy, and there appeared to be more of sem than there used to be. She said that it would not do for all to be unbappy. Mr. Cleveland's Literary Bureau.

From the Chicago Pribute

From good sources comes a statement the lugwumps are sure not to relish, that all through the late campaign two men were employed in the White liouse, under the President's personal direction, doing campaign work. They were brought on from New York for the purpose and sent out no end of letters and circulars. President Cleveland paid their expens of his private funds, and their operations were

California in the Cubinet.

The first Californian named for a seat in Gon Harmon's Cambra and the one most frequently alluded lose M. H. De Young, proprietor of the San Francisco Christist, for Possmatter General. Ceptainly if ever such appendiment was to be made as a "roward of m orth" or for publical services, Mr. De Young is entitled

CHICAGO PRENCH.

The Wonderful Outflowing of Gaille Idlom hen Coquella Got There, From the Chicago Dally News,

Ciel!
Mr. the Colonel makes to wear beautiful ciethes, and in the hands of him he transports the twins ties jumels.
The Mr. Coquelin is grand," exclaims, "Cest magnifique!"
Parles your Français, Monslour?"

quel vie!

speak the French one little. The packer e pork and the merchant of the grain and lerk of the store—all speak the French—

When it is not to speak good French One little French will do, Then you shall kay, In a moden way, "Je parie Français un pen."

We'll let these foreign actors know, When asking "paries voos?" Though we am't very much At 1 talian or Dutch, We pariey in French "un pen."

So all Chicagouns, hant et has (From Calumet to Flatend Ulen), For the rest of the week Should one sittle French speak— Which is to say, parler un pon!

bey nod to each other in friendly wise,

They ned to each other in friendly wise,
With a "Comme vous bortes-vous"
But that's about all
Of the French they recall—
For they speak it, you know, "on peu."
The Mr. B. P. Hutchinson, the king of the
corner of the wheat, sits in the parquet. He
says that the Mr. Coquellin is magnificent.
Strange, but it does that they all; say, "cost
magnificue." Is it that of knowing anything
elie they do not?
The Mr. Hutchinson is happy. Ses richesses
cont. secretaes a un point increasible. Ses

sont accrues a un point increyable. Ses richesses out accrue par un heureux coup de

bourse. "Ah, Monsiuer Hutchinson, your portez your

i quoi vie:
Old linich is an fait
When the devil is to pay
In wheat, and he corners the same:
He doesn't parley-voo
(Not even un peo).
But he gete there tout le meme.

Mrs. Cleveland Will Re Godmother.

he wrote, and had been there for some time. He expected to leave very soon for Raistes, and from that place would sail for Honolulu. He

was calculating on arriving in San Francisco

A Yachting Party Becoming Orientalized

the Japanese are ambitious to outlo the Ha-wallsh Islands in their hespitality to the yacht

various enstoms of the country, and rather like it. There seems no need of missionaries there.

The Warning.

I fix an aquiline, penetrant, and rutilant glauce Firm and bold as the falcon's (that plumed and beaked

Upon things in general, events, goings on; I confront

Free trade and tariff, capital, labor, punpers and princes

I lamm the lance into the sore, I jub, thrust, dig, careless

The bad blood must be let out, the chirurgeon be ruth

view with alarm the achievements of aggregated

discover the existence of trusts, combinations, and

monopoles.

While the citizen is struggling far in the rear or is tram-

This country, my countrymen, is progressing to the

On the straight tip of equality she goes no more, alas,

And why, wherefore, for what cause, on what account

Your ears for five minutes. With long reverberant re-

Within the crannies, cuplicards, nooks and corners,

armoires, and wardrobes of your cerebellum

The perpetuity of protection is defricating the virent bour

geons of the quincumz of pragress!
From all the gaugita, the telephones of the future, I

About this time look out for capitalistic communism

Congress levitate the tariff and knock the farces out

Otherwise there will be multiplicity of wee, and shed to

There is a spectre which I see before me, rateus, san-

Red as blood. The white horses of revolution drive on,

Tremble, the communism of combined wealth and cap-

I have done all is my power to save society from de-

I have set down my foot with strong and poliverhing

If they are not crushed, neither am i. Firm, indominable, I cling to the old opinion, pick the

if a landslide of 16-stone sentences can make you fel-

All right.
I have taken the bugie from my pucket, the sword from

I have bown a strong biast, I have slashed a strong

Let this cry ring in them, and course like quicksliver

Through your whole aural apparatus; Fix and congeal tuelf solid as Park row sinkers

hear the utulatory stridence:

disenarge indebtedness to.

We titubate on the sharp and razged edge

The marge and selvage of the dence of a crista. Have we come to the jumping of place :

Tremble, the outgrowth of overwoming capidity

Upon the monstrous menopolies, and etc.

lows wake and brace up.

have spoken. Good evening!

and communicated capitalist

guineous

old chostnut.

Ha seubbard.

It is for a fact, by jiminy orimps; you hear me?

the condition that confronts me.

of howls and ejaculations.

pled beneath an iron heel.

Coronet, and that they have submitted to

stand on a century's height;

From the San Diego son.

Mrs. Denslow writes from Yokohama that

Ah, Monsius Franchischer
bien."
"Oul, monsieur—et vous?"
"Le M. Coquelin est hagmifique?"
"Oul—et le prix double est augment;"
This is the secret of the happiness of him.
Bis: ah! quel vie!

The play at the theatre of McVicker, did it you last night see? It was magnificent. Ah. but you there was not? Volin! Then we you shall of it tell.

At the door of the theatre M. Thomas Geary with him -Gen. John M. Palmer of Illinois estimates that he travelled more than 7,000 miles and made more than 100 speeches during his campaign for the At the door of the theatre M. Thomas Genry was standing for the taking of the thekets of the representation. In the time of the past be was Tom Geary, but now it does that he goes to be called the M. Geary.

Ah. mel the of late what fromy!

"Good evening. M. Geary," it you say. "It makes evil time this evening."

"Ten," he says, "it did to snow one little of while ago." Governorship. Such work by a man of 72 ought to hav won, but it didn't

-It is denied that the Rev. Alexander

Fownes Luttret, who died recently at the age of 18 years, was the oldest angilean elergement in England. Architector Pathot is 18, and the Rev. Bartholomew Edwards to years of age. "Speak you French?" you him ask.
"I apeak French one little—one little little

-Mrs. Ed Wagner, near Siglersville, Pa., heard the bay of hounds and, leoking out, saw that two of them had got a deer at bay in the meastow. She selted her ausband's ribe and propared to sheet; and then fearing that she might kill one of the docs pu down the gun, got the butcher knife, and went out and cut the deer's throat.

SUNBRAMS.

Montpeller, Vr., won enough money by betting on Har-rison's election to warrant his inviting 1,300 of his

friends, including the entire State Logislature,

-Mr. M. Corry, a well-known resident of

'm nelit pen.'."
'What for, "say you to him addressing," what
'or is it that all of the citizens of Chicago speak
French one little?"
"I it upwards give," replies the M. Geary.
'You should go to give me one casy one."
In the foyer you see Mr. the Colonel Me--The Mayor and Health Officer of Kinsimmer. Fin. desire The six to say that there has not been a single case of yellow fever in Osceola county or in any of the countles adjoining it, that there is no hindrance to travel in southern Florida; no quarantine and no delay of any sort. Husiners has not suffered there, they say. There has been no exodus and ne panie. The hotels are all open to visitors as usual.

-George Heath of Rangeley, Me., set a bear trap near Spotted Mountain, and one morning the trap and clog were gone. He followed the trail casily. frap and cong were gone.

for the bear that had got caught was so strong that trees of considerable size were bent aside or chawed through when they were in the way. Finally Mr. Heath came to the trap, but there was no bear. He had gone, but he left in it the largest bear a foot that Mr. Heath ever saw and he has caught many bears.

-Mrs. O. C. Converse of Waterbury, Counnow nearly 80 years of age, is remarkably proud of the fact that years ago, when a school teacher in the West, she had two pupils who have become famous. In South Rend, Ind., she taught, little Senny Harrison his letters. One fall in Ohio a sudden cold snap froze a canal near her school house, and some boats were caught and held there for several works. A boy who drove for one of the boats came to her school. He was 14 years old and the boys called him Jim Garfield.

- Miss Kate H. Pierson of Richmond, Mass., the died recently aged 22, was one of the best known residents of Berkshire county. Her father, Capt. Nathan Pierson, left her a handsome fortune, which she in-creased by investment. Samuel J. Tilden was her legal adviser. She was generous, and used her money wisely. One of her protoges was Frederick Bridgman, the artis and she had on her walls many of his first paintings. It is raid that she was engaged to be married when a young woman, but the match was broken off and she remained single the rost of her long life.

Since the death of Mr. Crowley at Centrai Park, the largest chimpanzee in captivity here is Topsy of the Philadelphia "Zeo." She has had lung trouble, and heart trouble, and several severe coughs. but now she is fully recovered and in excellent health. She has two male attendants; they are of the lowest species of the mankey. They lick Topsy's face two er three times a day and comb her hair with their fincers. Then Topsy plays with them. Sho is very vain and sits for hours before a looking glass in the back of her care and gazes at hereoff in silent admirati

-One of the proof readers of the Charleston, S. C., World is an unmarried woman of refinement, who is glad to support berself in that way. She goes to her work about 8 o'clock in the evening, and does not quit the office until 3 the next morning. Then she lights a lantern, and with that in one hand and a leaded re volver in the other she goes home. Speaking of her the Atlanta Constitution says: "She has no fears in the heart of Carolina, where woman is next in divinity to God;" but it looks very much as if she thought that the divinity of woman even in the heart of Carolina wasn't as good a protection as powder and ball.

CONCEALED WEAPONS.

Recent Events Lend to a Positive Expression Against the Law Forbidding Them.

Mrs. Cleveland Will Be Godmother.

Prom the Baltimore American.

Washington, Dec. 1.—It is about settled that Mrs. Cleveland will stand godmother to little Margnerite Lamont, who will to-morrow complete her fortnight of existence. Mrs. Cleveland, though frequently asked to stand spousor, has done so only in the instance of a young cousin, the brother of May Huddleston, who spent the winter with Mrs. Folsom at Oak View a year since. Mrs. Cleveland has called upon Mrs. Lamont nearly every day since the birth of the baby, and during her visits sits with the little one in her arms, seemingly taking as great delight in the dark oyed, dark haired morsel of humanity as the mother herseif. When the baby was a day old Mrs. Cleveland made her first oail, and it was then that she weighed her and dedared the name should be Marguerite. Since that time a new name has been presented for consideration almost every day, though it is more than probable that the first given will be duly christened Marguerite. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: There a statute in the law books of this State and of many other States which prohibits the carrying of concealed weapons. If a man carries a pisto! in his pocket, or ever in his gripanch, he is liable to be fined and imprisoned. But under the Constitution of the United States and of the States the right of a citizen to carry arms is guaranteed. The Constitution says nothing about permits; neither does it say that a man may carry arms on week days, but not on Sundays, and yet the amount of fines that reputable citizens have paid to pelice magistrates and justices of the peace for exercising their right to carry guns or pistols would foot up a nice little sum. Of course we are told that we may carry arms, but they misst not be generaled, and finst how the lawgivers would have us carry our pistole it is difficult to say. Certainly a man is not required under the By the last mail from Tahiti Dr. Merritt

cult to say. Certainly a man is not required under the statute in question to carry a pistol in the band of his hat. Neither is he obliged to earry it in a belt, to be admired by everybody. It he did he would be looked upon as a dangerous rowdy, and probably would get locked up for disordorly comings.

How is he to carry it hen? In his pockets unquestionably. That is the place for it; and, as for his permit, that is in the Constitution; so that he has no need to ask any petty magicirate or policenan for the privilege to which the organic law entitles him. Thiever, rudians, and murderers care little for the statutory institution, but hopest and iswatching dituens do. They go unarmed, and consequently they are at the mercy of the others.

If the victim of the Parkville murder had had a good pictol in his pocket at he time he was attacked he of Oakiand, the owner of the yacht Caseo, re-served letters from Robert Louis Stevenson, who chartered the yacht, and also from the Caseo's Captain. Stevenson wrote that his health had been greatly improved by the voy-ago, and that his only regret was that the trip was drawing to an end. He was at Tahiti when he wrote, and had been there for some time, the expected to leave year soon for Rantas and

go unarmed, and consequently they are at the mercy of the others.

If the victim of the Parkville murder had had a good pistoi in his pocket at the time he was attacked, he might have had a chance to defend himself; but he had no "conceated weapon," he was butchered, and the assassin is abroad to try again and to snoourage others of his craft. nean-size is abroad to try again and to encourage or near of this craft.
So also the Daly case. If Daly had nad a pistol his assaliants might not have dared to approach him
saliants might not have dared to approach read to travel at night carry a pistol in his pocket; and, if he is arrested the

QUEER WRINKLES.

An Berole Girl.

"George, dear," she said, with a pleading amelie lives look upon her face, "surely you are not going thus early? Have you ceased to love me!" "No, darling, my love for you is an a rock; it will enon, dering, involve or you is as a rous; it will endure. "George replied with emotion: "but early, why, it is after I o'clock, and" (dropping heavily into a chair; the boss says that if the store isn't open and the steps washed down hereafter at o'clock I lose my job."
"Go. go. George," exclusioned the gri with noble hereism, "the job is about all we will have to claim as our own."

Convenient to Have on Hand. Dakota Lady (about to give a grand ball)-

Directs Lady (about to give a grand ball)—
Well, thank goodness, Join, my list of invitations is completed at last.
Dekota Pinsband—Have you included young Sawhones! He's a likely fellow, and we ought to pay him some attention, being a new comer.
Dakota Lany—Why, no, be had escaped me entirely. I'm grad you mentioned him, John: he seems to be a desirable part in every way, and, besides, we shall probably need a surgeon before morning.

Forgotten Days.

"Pa," inquired Bobby, "what's the meaning S playibus unum ?" Oh, it's a Latin phrase, Bubby. I used to know when Was a tail parse, noter, there so know when two and college, but a man is apt to forget most that he learned at college when he gots to be as old as I am."

Just then a procession of college anidents passed the door shouting veriferously, "Mah, Roh, Rah!" Tirer," yelled the old man, and he broke both suspenders before he reached the gate.

The Opening of the Senson,

She-And this is your first ride down the slide He—Y'a'as, the first. (Boarding the slide.) She—And so you really intend to get off for Europe is the morning?
He (convulsively)-Great Heavens, no. I expect to get of to night.

The Bigger Half.

"Bobby," said his mother, "did you give half of the orange to your little sister?" "Oh, you ma I gave her more than that," rapited Bolov, with agencines air, "Did you, todeed, Hobby! Why, that was very pice of Yes, ma, I sucked the inice out and gave her all the rest."

Wants to Court Martial the Grand Army

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I think that the Grand Army of the Republic should court mar-tial some of the ring leaders that are trying to cause discord in its ranks. It is simply freason to propose to phit the organization, as some of those fellows are de-ing in the West, and the sponer they are brought to terms the better. terms the better.

Tilden Avenue.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sire Some time see the deard of aldernea very appropriately phayed the hame of sixth avonce shore one factor and tenor avenue. Now I want to suggest another change which I hope will receive the hearty approval of fan sixe, and it is the: "Can a venue above the barry fiden whose the tare fiden avenue in home of names J. Tiden whose transfers it says to the fore visitire him to to lasting graditude. There is good cased why these two avenues, which are trained in fail by the First, should be different as the first had been the house of the fact, and now, since one generate benefating the first plan been thus knowed, lating the benefating who is the benefating who is the property of the property of the great statement and public benefatior. France Spikir.

Grover has Puzzled Abram.

Mayor Hewitt was asked vesterday what be thought of the Prender, 'a mercage,
"I have read it," be retailed, "but I don't understand

Our esteemed humorous contemporary, the Judoc is marked this week by a statement of pseulier seriousness. It prints its circulation. It is immediate

and Consequently I commos express an openion ston

Don't risk anything with a stubborn court, when a safe remedy may be had in Dr. Jayne's bapectoraut. Sore lungs and thronts are speedily helped by it.—dat.